Thomas W. Leach has been detached from the Tennesse and placed on sick leave; Medical Inspector A. C. Rhoades from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Tennessee, and also to perform the duties of fleet sur-Geon of the North Atlantic squadron; Lieutenant Chiford H. West from duty at the New-York Navy Yard and ordered as assistant to the Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District; Ensign John S. Waters from the Tennessee and ordered to the Coast Survey steamer Ready; Eostra Hous on Eldredge has been ordered to the Tennessee; Naval Cadet John L. Rees is as resigned. Rear-Admiral Hughes, commanding the Pacific squadron, telegraphs to the Navy Department that the Locknewnna arrived atticulate, Peru, yesterday, from the Society Islands, with her rudder post badly damaged, and that she will have to be placed in the dock.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Washington, Saturday, July 7, 1883. MULLAN'S SENTENCE APPROVED .- The President has of Commander Herace E. Muliau, of the lost Ashuelot and he has been dismissed from the service from July 6.

MARINE HOSPITAL SURGEON .- Hugh S. Wyman, of Washington Territory, has been appointed Acting Assistant Sargeon In the Marine Hospital Service and has been ordered to duty at Sitks, relieving Assistant Surgeon H. W. Yemans, who has been ordered to the United States.

RELATIVE TO PENSIONS.—The Commissioner of Pen nions, who has returned to Washington, said to-day that he could not at present estimate the amount of money required to meet the payments on account of pension claims during the present fiscal year.

TO SURVEY THE YELLOWSTONE PARK .- A party unde John H. Ren-hawe will leave Washington in a few days, for the Yellowstone National Park, to make a topographical survey of the park on a scale of one mile to an inch. Amother party under Arnold Hague will make a geological survey of the park.

TERMINATION OF TREATY ARTICLES.-In accordance with a resolution of Congress, directing the President to posify the British Government of the termination of certain articles of the treaty of May 8, 1871, relating to the fishery question, the British Government has been so informed through Mr. Lowell, and these articles will berminate on July 2, 1885.

THE LOTIERY HEARING CONTINUED.-The Postmaste General to-tay heard a continuation of the argument in the lottery cases. The point under discussion was whether the suspension of the original order made by Postmaster-General Key, prohibiting the delivery of money orders and registers letters to the Louisiana Lottery Company, operated as a virtual abrogation of that order. Decision was reserved.

THE UNION COLLEGE CONTROVERSY.

MO EESIGNATIONS BY MEMBERS OF THE PACULTY -FURTHER DISMISSALS THREATENED.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 7.—The rumor of the pending resignation of President Potter, of Union College, and of some of the members of the faculty in insposition to him, to be followed by a reorganization of the college force of instructors, has no foundation. He extra meeting of the Board of College Trustees is conspinted. The excuse given for calling such a meeting is that the chair of Professor Webster, who was lately dismissed, should be filled. President Potter's friends in the Board of Trustees stated recently that the duties performed by Professor Webster in the department of ural history could be divided among other departats of the college, and the vacancy filled, if necessary, at the regular meeting of the Board next January. regard to the vacancies in the offices of registra esurer, due to resignation, the same trustees hold that the college finance committee can, if disposed, temporarily fill either position. This, they claim, dispenses with any urgent need for an extra meeting of the Board

The majority of the Board which removed Professo Mobster seem sanguine that the step marks the close of warfare on college hill. The reason for the belief is that Professor Webster or the belief is that Professor Webster he beld to be the head of the opposition to the president dent. If overt hostility ceases, they say all will be well; et, other members of the faculty will be dismissed a they manifest opposition to President Potter. This on is made, moreover, in the face of a tie vote of the trustees, irrespective of the ex-officio members. As is well known, Professor Webster was removed by President Potter's casting vote. Had Trustee Moore, who was kept away by sickness, been present, perhaps moval could have been made. The members of the faculty hostile to President Potter hold that the removal essor Webster is a damaging blow to the college; that Professor Webster in his department was unex sied, and that it will prove a very difficult matter deed to properly fill his place. Professor Webster had en years connected with the college. During that time, as instructor in natural history, he has been very busy man. Even the annual vacations brought alm only a change of work, as shown in the large col of natural objects in the college museum. Some of the opposing faculty declare that they are not de-dent upon college support. The standard of scholars in thiolog College has been zealously maintained, open quarrel among principals or students has ever in winessed. The controversy has been left entirely the Board of Trustees. The residents of Schenects while divided in opinion in regard to the merits of noutroversy, are unanimous in depioring its existen The question of denominational bias is not serious sometiered. Though attempts were made to drag to tubject in, they were not supposed. considered. Though attempts were made to drag subject in, they were not successful. The name the college indicates its unsectarian basis. Persons as and most to do with the unpressant relations of surious professors of the college.

REVISION OF THE SENATE RULES.

CHANGES THAT MAY BE MADE-NEW COMMITTEES

SUGGESTED. A preliminary meeting of the Committee on des of the Senate of the United States was to have been held yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but owing to the absence of several members of the committes, it did not take place. The committee consists of Sonstors William P. Frye, of Maine, chairman; Arthur man, of Maryland; John Sherman, of Ohio; Ben Jamin Harrison, of Indiana, and Wilkinson Cail, of Flor-da. Casrles B. Reade, the secretary of the committee, and to a TRIBUNE reporter :

There has been no thorough revision of the rules governing the Senate for nearly sixty years. Whenever, were introduced and passed by the Senate. Instead of ing collected and put into an available form, they have ad sentiered here and there among the pages of the journal. In the last session it was decided that some.

remained scattered here and there among the pages of the journal. In the heat session it was decided that some. Thing must be done at once toward a revision of these rules. In order to facilitate the work before the committee I have prepared a volume which will enable its members to see at a glance not only the original form of the code, but also the successive changes which have been made siece the time when it was adopted in 1789. It was contains a draft of the new code of joint rules prepared by H. M. Smith, Journal Clerk of the House of kepresentatives, and myself. The committee will an houbtedly make a number of radical changes not only in the arrange ment of the rules, but also in their text.

That portion of the code which relates to the order of basiness will receive special a tention from the committee. The Senate has in the past lost much variant limit the present revision will be to so construct and a stematize this portion of the code that it will no longer be the subject of continued discussion. If the proposed changes are all made there will be they eight instead of thirty-four standing committees. The care of harbors and rivers is taken away from the Committee on Commorce and given to a new Committee on Internal Improvements, which shall consist of this Senators. The other committees are one upon expenditure of public money, one upon epidemic diseases and one upon the evil service."

The members of the Senate Committee on Rules will leave to 8 Boston by the Fall River line to night. From Boston they will proceed to Mount Deser, where the common of the cennettee will be held throughout the Boston they will proceed to Mount Deser, where the consistency of the cennettee will be held throughout the Boston they will accompany the party.

A TOO-STRONG ARM TO THE RESCUE.

The late Richard C. Vreeland, who died on Island a few days ago, was a man of prodigious h. The muscles of his arms and shoulders were dive, hard and knotty. Once Commodore Vanderbill fell overboard from the boat in the ownership of which the two men were partners upwards of two score years ege. Mr. Vreeland reached over the gunwale of the conding to jerk him from the water and up on the deck of the vessel. But he underestimated his strength, and ipped the Commodore from the water with such force that he was thrown clear into the water on the other

fany other stories are told of Mr. Vreeland's great

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

A MURDERER CONFESSES.

RICHMOND, July 7.—Charles Henry Lee, colored, sonvicted of the murder of Daniel Miller in Henries County has made a full confession of his crime. Lee will be hanged an August 3.

has made a full confession of his crime. Lee will be hanged in August 3.

Normistown, Penn., July 7.—Athert Harvey, who with James Jack was under arrest for the murder of Mrs. Mary Jack committed sucide in his cell in the county jail has night by hanging.

ESCAPE OF THREE PRISONERS.

OSWEGO, July 7.—Louis Long, a horse thief; W. Q. Nichola, a burder, and R. C. Hunder, a bigamist, escaped from the Swego County Jail hast night, seven p isomers have escaped from this prison during the past four months.

SUICIDE ON HIS WIPE'S DO.NSTEP,
TROY, July 7.—Michael Quitty shot himself through the head last evening on his wile's doorstep at Green wich and died instantly, Quilty had unsuccessfully endeavored to obtain control on his son, and had threatened to kill his wife, from whom he was separated.

TWO MEN KILLED BY STEAM.

CHICAGO, July 7.—While two men were engaged meleaning the boiler in the works of the North Chicago Rolling Mills Company at south thicago festerday a vare brake, lotting the steam in upon them, and they were killed. They were John mercam John malienge.

APHYSICIAN BLOWS HIS HEAD OFF.

MONTOOMERY, Ala., July 7.—Dr. Pinkston committed suicide by taking marphine two weeks ago, but taking has the cause of the deed. He has not been in good health since a few yearsago, when he gave one of his chiltren morphine for quinine, causing its desta.

TOPICS IN LEADING CITIES.

BAN FRANCISCO.

THE BURNING OF ASTORIA-EX-GOVERNOR STANFORD-A LARGE STRIKE. BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—The Fourth passed off without the usual list of accidents, but householders were compelled to water the streets and sidewalks to guard against fires. As it was, over two dozen alarms were given and considerable damage was done. The fire record of the season was swelled this week by a destructive at Astoria, a curious Oregon city, partly built on piles over the water of the Columbia. The fire swept all the lower part of the city. The heaviest loss fell on the new buildings of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company. Greek and Italian fishermen came over from Washington Territory and looted the burning buildings. They stole goods before the eyes of the owners, and stripped families who had taken refuge in public squares and streets of blankets and a few articles saved from the ruin of their houses. Another gang of ruffians assisted the criminals in jail to escape The police arrested many fishermen and recovered some property. Then the prisoners' companions who were having a debauch of steles liquors, threatened to barn down the remainder of the town if the prisoners were not released. The citizens in self-defence organized a vigilance committee, warned hard characters to leave, and shut up all valoous at 10 at night. The lawlessuces was promptly put down without bloodshed.

The Oregon State capital was the scene of desperate outbreak of prisoners this week. Forty convicts at work in the foundry rose against the keepers. Armed with heavy tools they would have escaped but for the bravery of the guards. Only eight got away; three being killed and as many dangerously wounded.

There was a narrow escape from a bad railroad accident on Wednesday night on the Oakland mole, long pier which the Central Pacific Railread Company built out into the bay opposite this city Two passenger trains came crashing together. But few people were on board and the slow speed of the cars resulted in injury to only four persons. The loss of life, had the accident occurred when the cars were heavily laden, would have been terrible The accident was due to a switchman's lantern going out, leaving him without means of signalling the incoming train to stop.

A large strike on the California and Oregon Railroad occurred last week, 7,000 Chinese striking for a quarter of a dollar more pay daily and the privilege of buying provisions where they pleased. The railroad company refused to make the advance and so the matter rests. The Chinamen are camped near the track and have the support of the Six Companies in this city. The prospects are that the road will not advance rapidly. White labor is so scarce that the places of the Chinamen can't be filled—which the wily heathen know.

Ex-Governor Stanford recently bought 12,000 acres adjoining his big vinevard at Vina, Tehama County. This gives him one great ranch of over 25,000 acres, about a quarter of which is planted to vines. The Governor intends to put it all into the best wine-producing and raisin grapes. When the winery and drying houses are all completed this will be the best equipped place of its kind in the country.

The assassin of Dr. Glenn has been ren from the Colusa jail to Sacramento, as it was feared that the citizens of Colusa, where Gienn was very popular, would lynch the murderer. The disagree ment of the jury makes necessary another trial, which will probably be held at a distance from the scene of the crime.

CHICAGO.

POLITICAL-RELIGIOUS-MUSICAL.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, July 7 .- During the week the Anti-Monopoly party has been born and christened, and has promulgated its long platform of millennial reforms without disturbing the public currents or causing a ripple of interest. It was a motley assemblage of philosophers, cranks, malconteuts and discontents, leavened with some cool-headed people numbering in all 250; but when the real work of the convention was at hand, 200 of them had melted away, and the remainder launched their party. Meanwhile Denis Kearney, who was thrown out on the first day, will organize his party to-night if he can find a following, which is doubtful. Chicago not an excitable place. With the Anti-Monopolists Denis Kearney, O'Donovan Rossa and the Fourth of July, all here in one week, she has not manifested a breath of interest in them, though young America was so busy on the Fourth with the revolver and toy pistol that five persons were killed and thirty or forty maimed, many of them for life.

The Bishop of the diocese has replied to the letter addressed to him by the congregation of the Church of the Ascension in the matter of the recusant rector, Arthur Ritchie. The Bishop says pointedly, in answer to their charge that he had not visited them, that "his right o visitation is a matter about which he does not require information." His admonitions and renonstrances had reference to the priest and not the parish. The one thing needful to bring about a more satisfactory state of things was not visitation

out openience. While admitting that he had no prejudice against a lawful ritual of an ornate character, the order of solemn mass, when there is no communion of the people, used in the Church of the Ascension, was doctrinally and liturgically wrong. No pries except Mr. Ritchie celebrated the Eucharist by means of such an office, and it was totally unauthorized and illegal. Every priest was bound by his ordination yow and was not allowed to make any alteration or addition in the Book of Common Prayer or other offices of the Church or articles of religion. When a deacon was made a priest he took a vow reverently to obey his bishop and overchief ministers. Should Mr. Ritchie, therefore, decide to remain with his parish and continue the objection-

able practices, another heresy trial will soon follow. The Rev. David Parker Morgan, of New-York, has been officiating at Trinity Episcopal Church in the pulpit of Dr. Holiand, who has gone to New-There is an impression here that he will be called to the rectorship, and that he will accept

if a formal call is made upon him.

The veteran basso, Carl Formes, has come to Chicago to reside, and has appeared in a public concert. The once world-famous singer, however, is a vocal wreck. The advance sale for Theodore Thomas's summer-night season of six weeks is very large, indicating that it will be a great success.

The Harper High License bill is now a law, and the question arises how to enforce it. Potter Palmer, of the Palmer House, enjoys the distinction of being the only one who has thus far made application for a \$500 license, all the others having taken out the \$103 nine months' license under the Harrison ordinance. The Citizens' Association, it is understood, will contest these licenses without delay, and in case the Liquor-Dealers' Association brings the High Liceuse bill into the courts, under the auspices of the City Law Department, the Citi-Association will defend it. The liquor-dealers have not yet begun operations, but it is expected that they will do so very shortly.

The question of the street railway franchises is now before the Common Council in the shape of an ordinance providing for an annual license fee of \$50 for each car used, and obliging the various companies to keep the streets in repair for a winth of sixteen feet. In consideration of the acceptance of this ordinance by the companies, they are permitted to operate their roads twenty years longer, the franchise question, however, to remain open at the expiration of the time.

The Apollo Commandery of Knights . Templar The Apollo Commandery of Knight's Templar are about ready for their European trip.

The Sir Knight's, many of them accompanied by their wives, will leave the city on July 12, leaving setting of there."

The Apollo Commandery of Knight's Templar nearly an hour, valuely trying to make an impression on the young lady who sat behind him. At last he asked:

Does this train stop at Cloero ?" "I don't know, sir," she quietly replied, adding: "I hope so, if you think of getting off there."

New-York City on July 14. Upon their arrival at the Grand Central Depot, a procession will be formed and the following line of march observed: Along Forty-second-st. to Fifth-ave., down Fifthave. to Seventeenth-st., thence to Broadway, down which they will proceed to Waverley-place. At Hudson-st the procession will turn and proceed to Leroy-st, and thence to the pier. It is the intention to have the entire party on board the steamer City of Rome at noon, the time set for sailing. The total number of persons leaving here will be 103 and others will join the party at New-York and from other Eastern cities.

The warm weather has had a depressing effect upon the theatres. The Boston Theatre Company which is booked for eight weeks at McVicker's ha closed its first week with small houses. McKee Rankin has been doing only a fair business with the "Corsican Brothers." The Grand Opera House is occupied by minstrels who have yet three weeks to run of very uncertain business.

BOSTON.

BUTLER'S ANTICS-POLITICAL-THE ATTACK

ON GREEK.

BT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, July 7 .- Governor Butler opened the week with a salvo of vetoes and special messages. First was the veto of the tax bill, which assessed \$2,000,000, the amount necessary to cover the appropriations. The Governor suggests the striking of of \$500,000, which is, of course, the merest juggling for effect, for as the amount absolutely required was definitely ascertained to be \$2,000,000, the deficiency in the assessment this year will have to be made up next. The second document of the batch was a special message to the Legislature, refusing that body's formal request to be prorogued to a day named. This message is most remarkable for containing and embalming for history a characteristic Butlerism. In quoting the constitutional provision bearing on the Governor's right to prorogue and call together the Legislature, Butler grossly garbles the paragraph so as to make it read as if the Governor had power to adjourn the Legislature, "if the public welfare may require "; whereas the quoted phrase by its context in the Constitution evidently means only that he may assemble the Legislature in ac exigency. Such barefaced trickery in an official paper would be the end of any other public man than Butler. The third document was a veto of the resolve for the relief of Mr. Shaniy, who lost his whole fortune in honestly fulfilling his contract on the Hoosac Tunnel through no negligence of his own. Public opinion consents to the reimbursement of the ruined contractor for necessary work (if any of it was necessary) honestly done, and Butler himself is reported to have remarked, "I veto the resolve in the hope that you will pass it over

The truth is the Legislature has shown itself weak of purpose and feeble in strategy, leaderiess and drifting at the mercy of the minority of Butlerites backed by the Executive veto. The Board of Health, Lunacy and Charity, too, is now seen to have surrendered without sufficient cause in the matter of the removal of "the Marshes." Captain Marsh came out unscathed even from Butler's tormenting cross-examination. Ex-Governor Talbot must rue his assent to the displacement of the veteran under fire, especially as it unfits him to lead the fight against Butler on the false Towksbury scandal.

the veto.

The cheering thing about the apparently formess and headless condition of the Republican campaign in the State is that there is no danger of any personal "booming" this year. The candidate is not yet looming up or even in sight, and therefore he will be nominated in and by the convention only, as he should be. Meanwhile, the State Executive Committee, under the able and vigorous chairman ship of Henry Cabot Lodge, is by no means idle. Results will show the most thorough house-tohouse cauvass of this State in the Republican

It appears that Charles Francis Adams, jr., spoke by the card in his Phi Beta Kappa oration against Greek in the college course. President Eliot and the corporation unanimously are with him, after a long and careful discussion. The overseers have not yet been consulted. The faculty, however, is understood to be firmly opposed to the change proposed. But revolutions never go backward.

INDUSTRIAL TOPICS IN OHIO.

DEPRESSION IN THE IRON TRADE-HOPEFUL CON DITION OF THE CROPS. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

TALLMADGE, Ohio, July 4 .- On my way to this community of farmers I stayed long enoughta Cleveland to ascertain that the next two or three months are likely to be a dull time with the iron workmen. The present state of the iron market is discouraging. The dy apparent consolation of the rolling mills is that the condition of affairs cannot become worse, and if there is any change it will have to be for the better. The Union Rolling Mill, which employs 300 men, will shut down to day, and Mr. Fuller, the treasurer, says that the mill will probably not start again before autume. A number of ther rolling mills also expect to shut down for a few A great deal of fault is found with the specula tors in New-York, and the present stagnation of the iro norket is attributed to them. Prices are nearly as low as they ever were in times of panie; the producers are not anxious to sell at present, and there is a fair demand from consumers. Another reason given for the present condition of things is that so many new mills have spring into existence in the past three or four years that the activity in the iron industry has caused an over-production which the slower working of the mills will soon remedy. There is a feeling among many that business will become livelier in the fall, because the crops promise well and the iron business is more or less affected by the products of the soil.

Inquiries of the farmers in this section show a little

firmer feeling with regard to the crops. Two months ago the on look for wheat was very discouraging, the severe winter having created sad have and killed mucl of the grain in the ground. Though a much larger acreage was sown, the farmers expect only a fair crop, and some of the wheat fields were in such poor condition early in the spring that they were ploughed up and planted with corn. The harvest is to begin right after the Fourth, and in two weeks from now both grain and grass will all be down. The season is later than usual, and two years ago the harvesting was all fone by the

grass will all octown. The season is later than shall and two years are the harvesting was all lone by the liast of June. The grass crop is a good one and the wheat-heads are now hanging over, thus indicating a roll and heavy grain. One feature in the wheat crop is shown in the fact that that sown in the fallowed ground was more susceptible to the frosts than that waden was pioughed up just before sowing. Farmers have just began to run the entity aters farousing the corn. The crop was planted late, but is growing so rapidly that a good yield is expected. A grant deal of acreage is given up to potatoes this year, which is unusual, as farmers do not consider that potatoes, with the amount of labor expected the property of the state of the log-coin of an old uncle, one of the first settlers in Ohio. It was the first home of a newly married couple wwo came out here in 1818, driving a yoke of oxen and leading a cow. They staked out their purchase, cut down a few trees, and after hewing out about forty logs, interlocked the ends and put up the home in which they lived for many years afterward. The openings between the logs were filled with clay which is now used largely in the potteries here. After getting a roof over their heads the young couple set about clearing the land, and the result to-day is in the negaborhood of 200 acres of excellent farming land, which am grand-children.

land, which has resulted in good-sized bank accounts for the onlidien and grand-children.

I drove to Akron yesterday. It is a thriving place, boasting of several flouring miles, iron rolling miles, and fluchte College, the latter founded by John R. Boaltel, who, in his younger days, worked at day's labor for the farmers hereabouts. Here was also the home of Henry E. Abbey's lather, who kept a jewelry store. Young Henry is well-remembered by the residents here as noy of unusual character. He was never known to associate with other boys in their rames, but was ever to be found in his father's store, as attentive to the business as one of the closest business men could be.

AN APPEAL FOR JOHN DEVOY.

ALBANY, July 7 .- Mr. Costello appeared before the Governor this morning in favor of a reversion of the sentence of John Davoy, recently convicted of libel

A Syracuse ghost had it all his own way until he stole a ham and a buck-saw. Then he was way-had with a cluo and sent up for sixly days. No ghest has any business with a buck-saw appetits.—[Detroit He had turned and twisted in his seat for

OLD MEMORIES OF AN ARTIST.

SALA AND CRUIKSHANK.

THE CORRESPONDENT'S EARLY ENTERPRISES-THE ARTIST'S HUMOROUS AND SERIOUS WORK.

To the Editor of The Tribune. In London, running parallel with the Strand, nearly opposite Somerset House, is a short narrow lane called Hollywellts. This street is chiefly inhabited by Jews who deal in second-hand clothing, and obscene literature. At one end of this street over thirty years ago was situated the office of a half-penny illustrated weekly paper called Chat. William North once offered a contribution to this publication, and on calling two or three days afterward to learn the fate of his manuscript was received by a swarthy, bullet-headed boy, in a manner that struck him as lacking in proper respect, North, as was his wont, flew into a tower-ing passion, and after rating the boy roundly, told him that he would inform his em ployer and have him discharged.

The boy was George Augustus Sala, editor and proprietor of the paper. Sala was, I believe, a man of twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, but of an unusually puerile appearance. He recalled this incident to me ten years later when I met him again in London, and seemed to onjoy the joke hugely. The idea of the editor and proprietor being mistaken for the office-boy and threatened with discharge was certainly very comical.

In London Sala told me of his first introduction to Dickens, and, I think, his first introduction to fame. He was desperately hard up, but he had an article on hand which he resolved to send to Once a Week. He sent it by a boy with a note begging to know whether, in case the article proved acceptable, it would be asking too much to request them to break through their established rule of monthly payments and remit him the money at once. The boy came back with a check and a very kind note from Dickens requesting further contributions. After that Sala became a regular contributor to Dickens's journal, Once a Week or All the Year Round, I forget

I met him afterward with Blanchard Jerrold and one thousand other lights of London at a grand breakfast given by George Francis Train in St. James's Hall to celebrate the opening of the first horse railroad in London. What a banquet that was! The nuge hall, filled with all the brightest and most eminent men in London, gaping in open-mouthed astonishment at George Francis Train dancing breakdowns and singing negro songs on the platform. I was seated opposite George Cruikshauk, the artist, a fine, hale old gentleman of over seventy. being called upon to respond to some toast, he arose to his feet and plucking two miniature flags, the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack, from a cake in front of him, he held them aloft and said :

"Men of my calling are more used to express their ideas by material symbols than by words; therefore I take these two banners, representing the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race, and bring them thus together, hoping that they will ever wave side by side in fellowship all over the world.

I forget the rest of his speech, but it was very short. Afterward we got into conversation, and he invited me to his house to see his great painting, The Triumph of Bacchus," which he had just finished. The next day I went to his house and had a delightful hour's chat with the veteran caricaturist. He showed me his painting, which was really a collection of small pictures painted on one canvas, representing the evils resulting from the use of wine and other alcoholic drinks. He was very proud of the work, which he considered his Magnum Opus. George Cruikshank had been all through his life up to about 1848 a very intemperate man, when he suddenly became a total abstance, and began to use his powerful pencil in the cause of temperance. The first hand-grenade he flung at the tyrant Rum was a pamphlet of twelve pages about the size of Harper's Weekly, which he called "The Bottle." It represents the career of a happy and prosperous mechanic who, beginning with one glass of gin, descends step by step through the various stages of misery and crime till he ends by slaving his wife with the instrument of all his misery, the bottle This was very forcibly treated, and took the town by storm, selling enormously, and of course turning a large sum of money into Cruikshank's pocket, It gave Douglas Jerrold an opportunity one of his sarcasms. Walking with a friend he met Crutkshauk. "Hallo!" he cried, "here comes Cruckshank; hasn't been out of a public house since 'The Bottle' was published." But this was not true. Crutkshank, I believe, never reapsed, and was certainly most sincere and earnest

in the cause of temperance when I visited him. 'I want to do something," he said, " for the ben efit of my fellow-creatures before I die, and if I can put one spoke in the wheel of this chariot of hell which is carting its millions every five minutes down to the dead sea of damuation, I shall die a little more contented. Five minutes ! Did I say five minutes? Every two minutes, every one minute, like the Paddington buses, this informal vehicle makes a trip, and it's always full, too, always full. From Rum to Ruin, by way of Care Cross, Crime Crescent and Pennry Square. I fear I have to a great extent frittered away whatever gifts, physical and mental, God has seen fit to give me, and now I want to see if I cannot take up a few of the over-due bills which I owe the Almighty and

Here he paused, and making a dash at the picture began to point out some of the parts which seemed

to him most effective as moral lessons. "There is no greater thief and ruffian in the world than Gin," he went on. " People in broadcloth and white stocks call him Port Wine and Champagoe, but he's Gin for all that, nothing but Gin. Why the rascally, thieving calger, he'll steal the mother's shift and the baby's rattle. There's nothing too litthe and nothing too big for him : he'll fake a castle and twenty thousand broad acres with one hand, and a child's penny whistle with the other. Now, don't you think, my dear sir, it is worth while trying to give this great cowardly brigand one good whack on the head ! I don't expect to kill him, of course. I am not meane enough to even hope for that; but I do want to have one good fair bang at him; and if I can only break a little finger of him I shall crow cock-a-doodle-doo like Sir Gallus on his

He showed me a large collection of his etchings. I believe he had preserved a copy of every thing he had done, and I also believe that this same collection was afterward purchased for £2,000 for some public art gallery.

In the course of conversation I hinted that I admired his serious and dramatic works even more than his hum rous ones, for, truth to tell, I am not an anthusiast about the latter, while the former I consider marvellous.

"Well," he said, "I think we funny men have almost always a very deep lachrymose channel in our characters, and perhaps we take to laughter more to chase away our own blue-devils than any thing else, for when we are left to our own prount ings we get terribly tragic and pathetic. Look at Tom Hood. For years and years every one thought him a mere clever joker, and then listen to

him a mere clever joker, and then listen to his wailing Song of the Shirt, and 'Br.dge of Sigha,' or shudder at his 'Eugene Aram's Dream' or 'Haunted House.' Gilray died in a madhouse; Seymour, to whose illustrations Diekens wrote the 'Pickwick Papers,' just as he wrote 'Oliver Twist' to mine, committed suicide; and these and many others I could name. For my part I manage to keep in good health and spirits, and am more active and energetic than most men of my age; perhaps it may be because I do not devote my whole mind to generating 'un, but often think and work earnestly and seriously."

whole mind to generating 'rin, but often think and work earnestly and seriously."

He showed me an etening he had made as frontispiece to Fredrick Locker's "London Lyrios," which, though beautifully etched, was not a good specimen of his art. It represented a number of cupids building a castle in the air; but his cupids are never good; they are wanting in adapose matter, and for the matter of that in flesh and blood of any kind; indeed it is too ev'dont that only horsehair circulates in their veins, and their cuticle is elastic webbing. And yet he seemed to think more highly of these little lay figures than almost any of his works.

George Augustus Sala I afterward met in New-York during the war. He was strongly anti-Northern in his sympathies. He remarked to me i "How strangely supine and infatuated those people of the Northern States are." He was utterly inspeable of grasping the situation, and wrote a great

many absurd letters home to his paper, and laughed me to scorn when I tried to guide his erring foot, steps in the right road. From the first he threw himself into the arms of the Copperheads, with whom he affiliated and consorted all the time he was here. I met a party of gentlemen in his rooms one evening, and they were all copper. One of them, I remember, a leading writer on the Newfork Press, spoke of the North being "is articula mortule!" The poor North! It was not enough to kill it, but he must kill it in bad Latin.

\*\*Non-York\*\*, April 14, 1883.\*\* FRAME BELLEW.

OBITUAKY.

CHARLES R. MARVIN.

Charles R. Marvin, the oldest member of the New-York Stock Exchange, died yesterday, at his residence, No. 84 Remsen-st., Brook yn, at an advanced age. He was retired from business and had been ill for more than a month from a complication of disorders. His leath, however, was unexpected, as his last sickness was

not supposed to be very serious. Mr. Marvin was born in Norwalk, Conn., in 1811. He went to Brooklyn about fifty years ago and lived there up to the time of his death. In 1835 he married Miss Mary Howard, who survives him. He also leaves three ons-Charles H., a broker at No. 37 Broad-st.; Tasker H., who has retired from the stock-brokerage business, nd J. H. Marvin, a lawyer practising in this city-as well as two daughters. One of the daughters is the wife of Abram B. Baylis, jr., a member of the Stock Exchange. At an early age Mr. Marvin entered a broker's office as clerk. His first venture in business for himself was as a partner with William H. Hays. When this firm was dissolved, Mr. Marvin continued in business alone, taking his son Charles H. into partnership, later, under the title of C. R. Marvin & Co. The firm was then reorganized as C. R. Marvin & Sons, with G. H. and T. H. Marvin, nis sons, members as well as Charles H. Still anothe hange was made in the firm, its title being changed to Marvin Bros. & Co. The deceased broker retired from ective business a few months before the panie of 1873, out he remained a member of the Stock Exchange.

Mr. Marvin died possessed of large wealth. He was for several years the treasurer of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company and also was for some time western Railway Company and also was for some time adirector in the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road. In his earlier years he was active in the management of the Stock Exchange and was president about 1840. At that date the Exchange had a membership of only forty, and an active day's dealings were about equivalent to the trading in 5,000 shares to-day. It was the duty of the president to call stocks, and the business of the Board was confined to bank stocks and foreign exchange. Mr. Marvin joined the Exchange on October 27, 1834. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Brooklyn Frust Company. He had been as Alderman of that city and a member of the Board of Education.

man of that city and a member of the Board of Education.

Mr. Marvin was highly esteemed as a man of sagacity and business enterprise. His friends speak highly of his charitable work and his excellence of character. President Hatch, of the Stock Exchange, yesterday announced a committee of eight to attend the funeral, composed entirely of members who have been on the rolls of the Exchange previous to 1850. The names, with the dases of admission to the Exchange, are as follows: G. A. Rollins, 1835; Charles Clark, 1836; Charles Graham, 1837; William M. Stenders Smith, 1844; William H. Hays, 1845; D. C. Hays and John B. Trevor, 1850.

JOSEPH RECKENDORFER. Joseph Reckendorfer, president of the Eagle Pencil Company, died yesterday morning at Long

Branch, after an illness of only three days. Mr. Beckendorfer, who was born in Furth, Bayaria, in 1836, came to New York when eighteen years of age. He immediately began the manufacture of lead-penuls, and in a few years was able to compete successfully with the foreign manufacturers, compelling them to reduce the price of the imported article. For many years Mr. Reckendon fer manufactured only the ordinary codar lead-pencil bearing the well-known eagle stamp; but he proved a ormidable rival to Faber and other great manufa From a comparatively small beginning he gradually extended his business, adding to the cedar pencil in 1878 two automatic pencils, one of which is known as the Anilius or automatic copying peacil. For many years the Eagle Pencil Company has occupied the buildngs in East Fourteenth-st. extending from Nos

ings in East Fourteenth-st extending from Nos. 708 to 724, inclusive, and comprising nearly an entire block.

Air. Reckendorfer has lived in New York since he came to this country, and last year he took great interest and an active part in Knasina emigration, acting as treasurer of the society. He was all his life a diligent student, often working for hours after als duties at the manufactory were over. He was one of the directors of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and also of the Harmonic Club in Fourteenth-st. He leaves a widow and three children.

JACOB M. PATTERSON.

Jacob M. Patterson, the father of Police Justice Patterson, died at his house, No. 159 Suffolk.st., at 7 a. m. yesterday, of apoplexy. He was seventy-five Mr. Patterson was formerly a butcher, but retired from business in 1861. He was a director in the tnyvesant Fire Insurance Company, and a stockholder in the City Bank. He leaves a wife and five children Owing to his death, Justice Gardner was assigned to the sitting in Essex Market yesterday, in the place of Justice Patterson.

MLLE, MARIE LITTA

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 7.-Miss Maria von Elsner, better known as Mile. Marie Litta, the singer, died at her home here at 8:30 o'clock of cerebro-spins meningitis, the result of overwork. She was taken sick at Negaumee, Mich., while on a concert tour and was brought to her home four weeks ago.

1856. Her father was a German and her mother a native of the United States. She passed her childhood Bloomington and began to sing while a mere child. Her father was a professional musician and he taught her to play upon the piano early in life. While still a young girl Miss von Elsner went to Cleveland, where she received instruction in si for about two years, supporting herself ing that time by singing in one of churches. She appeared from time to time in the con-cert-room also. When her desire to complete her studies in Europe was made known, some of the citizens of Cleveland started a subscription for her, but the list of supecribers was destroyed at the instance of A. B. Haugh, who undertook to pay all Miss von Elsner's expenses. Early in 1875 she sailed for Europe, and on reaching Paris she was at once received as a pupil by Mme. Viardot, who was well pleased with the instruction the young girl had already received. For about a year and a half she studied the operas of "Don Giovanni, year and a half she studied the operas of "Don Glovanni,"
"Lee Nozze di Figaro," "Mignon," "Sonnambula,"
"Lucia di Lammermoor," "Faust." "Aida," "La Traviata," "Barbiere di Seviglia," "Trovatore," "Martina,
and "Roberto il Diavole." Mr. Mapleson heard her sing
in Paris, and at once engaged her for Drury Laue, where
sne appeared in May, 1876, as the Princess Isabella in
"Roberto il Diavolo," Mine. Nilsson appearing at the
same time as Alice. The young American was received
with hearty applause from an andience of strangers.
On her return to this country Miss von Elsuer appeared
a few times in opera, but for several years she had conlined her efforts to the concert stage. Recently ane was
at the head of a travelling company which had been
successful, chiefly in Western towns. A sister of Miss
von Elsner is now studying for the stage.

AMAZIAH B. JAMES.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 7 .- Ex-Congressman Amaziah B. James died last night.

Mr. James was born in Stephentown, N. Y., on July 1, 1812. He recaived an academic education and was admitted to the barin 1838. He was elected a Justice of the State Supreme Court in 1853 and held that position until 1876, when he resigned. He was elected the to XLVth and XLVth Congresses as a Republican, serving from October 15, 1877, to Murca 3, 1881.

THE COUNCIL OF EDUCATION.

CO-EDUCATION - MORAL EDUCATION DEBATED -NORMAL SCHOOL PROBLEMS.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 7 .- The National Council of Education reassembled at Congress Hall this morning, President Bickneil in the chair. A motion provailed to the effect that the paper of H. S. Tarbell, of Indianapolis, Ind., on the question of co-education in secondary and collegiate schools, be pubished with the proceedings of the Council as a prelim nary report. The Executive Committee was instructed to take charge of the publication of the proceedings of the Council. The extended report of W. A. Mowry, of Providence, chairman of the Special Committee on Moral Education, read yesterday evening, was from the table and discussed at length by W. T. Harris. of Coucord, Mass.; John Hancock, of Dayton, Ohio, and

D. B. Hagar, of Salem, Mass., chairman of the Committee on Normal Schools, read his report on "Academic and Professional Instruction in Normal Schools." and Professional Instruction in Normal Scaoosa.

In the consideration of this subject the committee endeavored to answer the following questions: First—What is academic instruction? Second—What is professional instruction? Third—What amount of academic knowledge should be required of candidat a for admissional control of the control o ion to normal schools! Fourth-Is it desirable and ion to normal schools? Fourth—is it desirable and practicable to establish a uniform standard if admission to normal schools? Fitto—10 what extent should the time of the normal schools be devoted to obtaining knowledge of subjects as compared with the time given to the consideration of the principles and methods of teaching those subjects? Sixta—On what principles should professional instruction to normal schools be based? After treating these subdivided subjects at some length, the committee recommended the following general statements: First—First the amount of adademic knowledge to be required of cambidates for admission to normal schools must largely depend upon the condition of education in the communities is which those schools are established. Second—That a uniform

standard for admission to public schools is impre-ticable. Third—That the main work of normal school anould be professional; the academic work mainly is cidectal and illustrative. Fourth—That the professions instruction should be based on a thorough study of ma as a physical, intellectual and moral being.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE LOSSES AT EVANSVILLE.

THE FIRMS THAT SUFFERED—INSURANCES SMALL.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 7.—A despatch to The Tribune from Evansville, Minn., says:
"The loss by the fire which broke out Thursday nighting

"The loss by the fire which orosecute, a two-story frame the rooms of the Bank of Evanaville, a two-story frame the youns of the Bank of Evanaville, a two-story frame structure, is \$150,000, Twenty-six buildings in all were burned. Following is a list of the losses: Wells Brothers, general merchandise, \$3,000; Bank of Evanaville, \$6,000; Evanaville Weekly Enterprise building, \$4.000; K. Thorson, \$500; the Meeker House, \$5,000; Meeker House barn, \$1,000; L. Meeker's feed store, \$500; P. Reader, billiard hall, \$5,000; M. Goodschaeffer, billiard hall, \$5,000; Isaac Davidson, flour and feed, \$3,000; E. Childid, Olicon, Scienting and Store Scienting Scien Ekbiad & Olson, agricultural implements, \$2,000; F. Q. Stevens, livery, \$2,000; Peter Kron, shoe store, less nos Ekhiad & Olson, agricultural implements, \$2,000; F. Ga. Stevens, livery, \$2,000; Peter Kron, shoe store, icas nos given; Charles Halquist, saloon, \$3,000; Adam Pepper, harness store, \$2,000; Kron & Meyer, general merchandise, \$20,000; Bordson Brothers, hardware, \$4,000; A. Lilliquist & Co., general merchandise, \$20,000; Stillman Mecker, residence, \$2,000; A. Lilliquist, residence \$1,000; Paul Kneurie, building, \$2,000; Johnson & Sjursen, billiard hall, \$2,000; Frederick Hanson, druggist, \$17,000; Ole Amundson, agricultural implements, \$1,500; Dalbeim & Johnson, hardware, \$4,000; M. D. Kron, post office building, \$1,000; the mails were saved. The officials of the Manitoba Railroad issued instructions to the conductor of a freight train at Alexandria to run wild to Evansville and give any assistance desired. The train arrived as the firm was getting hold of the lumber yards, and one of the clevators had already caught fire. The water in the engine's tender was put into use, and after much effect the flames in that section of the town were subdued. The insurance it is thought will not amount to mer than \$50,000. At present it will not be necessary to issue an appeal to the people of the State for help, but also little has been saved that this course may yet be taken. The town of Evansville is on the Manitoba Railway, twenty mifes west of Alexandria and thirty mifes from Fergus Falis. The town is about four years old and contains 900 inhabitants.

A STATE WORKHOUSE DESTROYED.

Boston, July 7 .- A fire broke out this morning in the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, which de-stroyed all the buildings with the exception of two barns. The institution was erected in 1852, was in good repair and contained about 150 immates, all of whom are safe. The loss is estimated at \$150,000 : insurance, unknown. The fire is supposed to have been ignited by one of the immates.

LOSSES AT VARIOUS PLACES. GILMAN, Ill., July 7 .- Six brick stores owned by E. Wenger were destroyed by fire here yesterday.
The loss on the buildings and to the various occupants is estimated at \$18,000; insurance, \$7,500.
Wellsville, Obio, July 7.—A fire again broke sub

yesterday in the oil refinery of Thaine, Abett & Co., entailing a loss of \$10,000. An employe named McFerron was burned to death. St. Louis, July 7.-The show-case factory of F. P.

Hilder & Co. was completely gutted by fire this morning. The loss on stock and building, which is covered in insurance, is estimated at \$3,000.

THE BRISBANE DIVORCE SUIT.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 7 .- The divorce case of Lodoiska M. Brisbane against Albert Brisbane of up before Judge C. F. Brown here to-day on a most of defendant to set aside the original order of the Co of defendant to set aside the original order of the Courts allowing \$500 counsel fee and \$25 a week alimony. The defendant produced affidavits of F. H. Van Vechten, his lawyer, himself, Jane Hisckley, Elizabeth Taggart, Sarah G. Town and others to the effect that during the years 1833, '34, '35 and '36 he and one Adele Le Brus lived together in the State of New-York as man and wife. It was also claimed by defendant that this Adele Le Brus was his wife from 1833 until the time of her death in Italy, in 1882, hence he could not have contracted a legal marriage with the plaintiff in 1847. tracted a logal marriage with the plaintiff m 1947, as claimed by her in this action.

Brewster Kissam, the plaintiff's lawyer, in opposition to the motion produced an important letter which has never been published and which upsets Brisbane's pretensions and claims, although it has heretofore been done by the affidavits of the spiritualist Andrew Jackson Davis, Charles A. Dana, the Rev. Mr. Chapman and others, who have alleged that they have called upon the parties to this action and knew them as man and wife. The letter shows that in 1852 the defendant married a Sarah White, and it also shows that in 1872 he married Redeila Bates in New-York, and the two together show that the defendant's claim that Adele Le Brun was his wife from 1833 to 1892 is faise. The plaintiff also produced an envelope postmarked "Washington Septembes 21, 1856," and addressed to "Mrs. L. M. Brisbane, 43 East Ninthath, New-York," in Brisbane's handwriting.

Judge Brown denied the motion of defendant. This affirms the order of the Court of June 18. Judge Brown and the defendant had made so many contradictory statements that he was unable to place any confidence in anything he said. The case will probably be appealed. Brewster Kissam, the plaintiff's lawyer, in opposition

FASHION NOTES.

Basques of black chenille gauze, lined with colored silk, are new for wearing with skirts of Spanish Ball fringe for edging the bottoms of kilt skirts or silk or satin is made of jet beads over cork, yet is of sufficient

Tan, stone-color, and black are the popular colors for the Jersey silk gloves, worn with summer dresses in the

A bow of ribbon in many loops is worn on the left shoulder of evening dresses by young ladies. The white lace overskirt and fichu of moresque lace make simple Surah dreases rich enough for dinner and evening toilets. The short skirt may have lace flounces,

or heavier silk flounces may be notched in wolf's teeth, as the sharp points are called, and placed in many thick Colored stockings have given so much discomfort to ladies and enildren by "crocking," and areso apt to wash badly that they are being given up by many, and écra Baibriggans are used instead.

Baibriggans are used instead.

The Richelieu bonnet is a French novelty. The crown is made of crape gathered on cords, and the brim is o fall rows of white or gold lace pointing outward in rows that surround the face as a star. An aigrette trims the sides, and three birds are perched on the brun.

Long Spanish lace scarfs with fine silk meshes and hand-run figures both in black and white are frequently seen drawn down the front of the basque, then carried off on each side to form pamers, and finished off with loops and ends behind. This is a pretry way of utilizing the scarfs that are not now fashionably worn around the

Summer hats grow more picturesque. They are turned up on one side and down on the other, with long drooping feathers that lie over the brim and rest upon the hair. The English split straw are chosen for these, and chip hats are not now used.

Among the quaint new brooches are five pieces of beaten gold like small odius; each piece laps over the

edge of that next it, and a jewel is sunk in each coin, the ruby, diamond, sapphire, emerald and jacinth all being used. A pansy is admirably copied in tinted silver for a small brooch. The wild sweet-brier is imitated in the same way, and a single fern leaf holds a diamond dew-drop.

A beautiful new trimming is cream-embroidered net with rows of graduated pines in gold. It is arranged as flowers over cream-satin skirts, and as an edging for the

skirt drapery of creamy India muslin. The satin bodies has frills of it in the neck, bust and sleeves. Half-dressing is becoming more elaborate. With warm weather the fashion of arranging the hair quite on the top of the head is gaining favor, and the front is parted on the left side. Twists, coils, loops and braids are gathered up on the crown of the head, and fastened there with long shell-pins or jewelled combs.

Tourterelle is the gray shade now so fashion Paris both for day and evening totlets. By gaslight it is

A GREAT QUESTION.

"SQUIRMS LIKE A SKINNED EEL."

Prom The St. Joseph (Mo.) Hereld (Res.)

The New-York Times squirms like a skinned cel because The New-York Tensus refers to it in a circular letter as an advocate of the free-trade hereay. The Times is controlled by Englishmen and run in the interests of the British free-traders. The Trisunets an American journal, and believes in and advocates the policy of looking after American interests first. In many respects the Times is a good newspaper, but it has become a traitor to Republican principles, and as an oracle of the Rapublican party is no longer childled to the confidence it once espoyed. The Tribuse is doing good work in the interest of American labor and American industries, and as the representative Republican journal of the great metropolis ought to find its way into every Republican household is the West.

A POSER. Prom The Boston Commercial Bulletin.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE says that The Times advocated free trade. The Times pleasantly and politicly says The Tribune ites. Before the fight begins, will The Times kindly inform a waiting public what it does advocate! Let there be no fooling about it, now no crawling out of a hole by means of a phrase. If The Tribune lies, does The Times mean thereby to say it advocates protection!

IS IT A FREE-TRADE PAPER?

From The Rochester Union, having both declared that The New-York Times is a free-trade paper, the Times paumes to remark pleasantly, that 'the statement that free trade is advocated by The New-York Times is a lie!'—(Emira Advertiser.

But The Union recognizes The Times as a good free-trade paper and faitable ally in the cause, all the same. What alls The Times is that it is occasionally a little cocentric—a venial, not a mortal fault.